

Danderine



**Grows Hair
and we can
PROVE IT!**

DANDERINE is to the hair what fresh showers of rain and sunshine are to vegetation. It goes right to the roots, invigorates and strengthens them. Its exhilarating, stimulating and life-producing properties cause the hair to grow abundantly long, strong and beautiful. It also imparts a sparkling brilliancy and velvety softness to the hair, and a few weeks' use will cause new hair to sprout all over the scalp. Use it every day for a short time, after which two or three times a week will be sufficient to complete whatever growth you desire.

A lady from St. Paul writes in substance, as follows:

"When I began using Danderine my hair would not come to my shoulders and now it is away below my hips."

Another from Newark, N. J., writes:

"I have been using Danderine regularly. When first started to use it I had very little hair, now I have the most beautiful long and thick hair anyone would want to have."

NOW at all druggists in three sizes 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle

Danderine enjoys a greater sale than any other preparation regardless of kind or brand, and it has a much greater sale than all other hair preparations in the world combined.

FREE To show how quickly Danderine acts, we will send a large sample free by return mail to anyone who sends this free coupon to the

KNOWLTON DANDERINE CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

with their name and address and 20c in silver or stamps to pay postage.

MAGAZINE REVIEW.

Speaking for the Chickens.

A Southerner, hearing a great commotion in his chicken-house one dark night, took his revolver and went to investigate. "Who's there?" he sternly demanded, opening the door. "No answer. 'Who's there? Answer, or I'll shoot!'" A trembling voice from the farthest corner. "Feed, sah, dey ain't nobody 'hyah 'ceptint' us chickens."—Everybody's Magazine.

The Rockefeller Story.

The second installment of John D. Rockefeller's autobiography appears in the November World's Work under the general title of *Some Old Friends*. Among these are John D. Archibald, Stillman Witt, Henry M. Flagler, S. V. Harkness (whose reply, when Mr. Rockefeller went to him about a loan, was, "Ah right, J. D., I'll give you all I've got.") and others. This second chapter contains a photograph of Mr. Rockefeller in 1865, which has not been hitherto published, and a number of other photographs of great interest.

Parents Who Are Afraid.

Dr. Liberty H. Bailey, who is chairman of the commission of country life recently appointed by President Roosevelt, has an important article in *Suburban Life* for November, on the importance of teaching children to learn to appreciate the things of the out-of-doors. In the course of the article he says: "If parents are afraid of rain and thunder, afraid to soil their clothes, dread to walk in a swamp, are scared at mice and bugs and snakes, shudder at the dark, see no beauty in things that are not pretty and striking, and are upset by trifling inconveniences, it will be the greatest wonder if their children turn out to be nature lovers."

Proper Armor Belt for Future Ships.

A year ago McClure's Magazine printed an article charging that the turrets of our battleships were dangerous; that the armor belt was awash when the ships were loaded for sea; and that a great number of their guns were so low as to make it difficult if not impossible to fire them in moderately rough weather. That these charges were well founded has been proved by the action of the conference of naval officers called by President Roosevelt at Newport. A writer in McClure's for November says: "The most important matter which the conference settled was the position of the armor belt upon our battleships. A battleship should, of course, have her armor so placed that it will give the best possible protection when she begins to fight. In 1896 the so-called Walker board, appointed for the purpose, decided that the armor should be located so as to give the ship the greatest possible protection, when the turrets of its coal, stores and ammunition were on board. This action was officially approved by the secretary of the navy, and so became the standard for designing American battleships. Since that time the board on construction have absolutely disregarded this line, and altogether forgot armor belts on our present ships stand from a foot and a half to three and a half feet lower than it should be, according to the department's official ruling.

The Newport conference decided that the line, about which the armor belts of our future ships should be placed, should be a few inches higher on the ship than that of the Walker board—about a line reached when the ship has on board two-thirds of its coal and stores, and all its ammunition. It recommended, that is, that the belt be from two to four feet higher than it lies upon our present ships. Offsetting this instead of five feet it should extend six instead of five feet as now below the water line. In other words, it raised the armor belt—as compared to all the vessels now afloat in the American navy—from one to three feet."

Professor W. C. Wilkinson of Chicago university contributes to the November number of *The North American Review* an article entitled, "Matthew Arnold as Poet." Trying by his "Scholarship and Rhetoric" Professor Wilkinson severely criticizes Matthew Arnold for his choice of a subject for the poem in question, and he analyzes critically a number of passages which he quotes from the poem with a view to justifying and illustrating his opinion that the poem reflects but

KILLS MOTHER, THEN SELF

Double Tragedy in New York City

J. N. VEIT A STOCK BROKER

Mystery Surrounds the Case—Uncle Says the Young Man Was Single, But His Wife Is Found at the Chatsworth.

New York, Nov. 5.—Mrs. F. Veit and her son, J. Nelson Veit, a Wall street broker, were found dead in their rooms in a large apartment hotel on Upper Broadway yesterday. The mother had been shot in the head and her body was in her bedroom, while the son was lying suffocated by gas on the floor of the bathroom with a pillow under his head. The door to the bathroom was locked, which was held of probable suicide on his part, following the death of his mother, possibly at his hands.

The managers of the Ansonia apparently did all they could to explain the case, and made no effort to conceal facts. They were so anxious to clear it up that they issued this statement:

"A double tragedy occurred at the Ansonia Tuesday night. The only statement that Mrs. Veit, her son, J. Nelson, and Miss Anna Veit, a sister-in-law, occupied apartments 137 on the fourth floor of the Ansonia.

"They are of a very wealthy old west side family of French extraction, and have lived in the Ansonia for several years.

"Miss Anna Veit, who occupied one of the rooms, came into the room of her sister-in-law at 8:15 o'clock yesterday morning and found Mrs. Veit dead in bed from a bullet wound in her head. She notified the house physician and members of the Veit family and the house manager. They immediately forced an entrance into the bathroom, and found J. Nelson Veit lying dead on the floor, with a pillow under his head, from gas poisoning.

"Mrs. Veit was a lady of social distinction, of culture, and of great travel and research. Her husband was formerly a member of the firm of Veit, Lyon & Co., 115 Broadway, but died some years ago, and since his death she and her son have lived at the Ansonia. Each year Mrs. Veit has been in the habit of spending her summer at her chateau in France, where she had other relatives. She had just returned to America and was living, to all appearances, in most cordial relationship with her son. Her son was a broker in Wall street and a member of the Seventh regiment, and was prominent in military circles.

"At last to this terrible tragedy is unknown."

When it was learned that Veit was married reporters went to the Chatsworth, where they asked the young friend of the family, who was caring for the younger Mrs. Veit, about the case. "There was absolutely no reason why he should have done this," said the young man, who refused to give his name. "His wife is here prostrated, and cannot be seen now. They were married about a year ago, and he has been devoted to her. They ate dinner here together Tuesday evening, and he went out to hear the election returns. He went to the Waldorf-Astoria, from where he telephoned at 10:30 o'clock, saying that he would be home just as soon as he heard something positive about the election results.

"Did he live here?" was asked. "Of course he did," he replied. "There was no trouble with his wife nor his mother. She came here often to visit the wife, and Mrs. Veit went to see her mother-in-law in the Ansonia."

BODY OF WOMAN LAID IN WOODS OVER 3 YEARS

Tilton, N. H., Girl Identifies Remains as Those of Long-Lost Mother—She Disappeared in 1905.

Tilton, N. H., Nov. 5.—The body of the woman found in the woods of Northfield by Edward W. Hare was identified yesterday as Mrs. F. X. DeLottinville of this town. The identification was made by her daughter, Mrs. Homer M. Clay of North Haverhill, who recognized the body of her mother by her clothing. The body had lain in the woods for three years and seven months, the time she had been missing from her home.

Mrs. DeLottinville has been missing from her home since 1905, when she left for a visit to her daughter, Mrs. Clay. Searching parties scoured the woods, but no trace of her could be found.

While on his way home Tuesday evening Hare saw what he supposed was a bundle of clothing. He was horrified to find it was the skeleton of a human body fully dressed.

He notified the authorities of Tilton, who took the body to an undertaker. The police think that Mrs. DeLottinville lost her way in the woods and died from exhaustion. The medical examiner will view the remains.

Kills Wife; Commits Suicide.

New York, Nov. 5.—Nessip A. Shibley, a lawyer, chloroformed his wife to death Tuesday night and then killed himself by cutting the arteries in both arms and thrusting himself to blood to death. Shibley was forty-two years old and his wife was twenty-three. The police say he was unjustly jealous of her.

Accounts \$50,000 Short.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 5.—General So. Editor W. R. Begg of the Great Northern railroad has confirmed the report of a shortage of \$50,000 in the accounts of A. J. Gordon of Spokane, Wash., formerly general counsel for the Great Northern at Spokane. The road has not decided whether it will prosecute.

ECZEMA 30 YEARS; SIMPLE OIL CURES

Watergreen Compound Stopped Itch at Once—Disease Soon Disappeared.

After dosing the stomach for years and trying all kinds of alleged cures for eczema, Mr. M. T. Firmin of Wichita, Kansas, reports a perfect cure. He simply washed the skin with an oil of watergreen compound, mixed with thymol, glycerine, etc.

Mr. M. T. Firmin, for the last 30 years in the employ of the C. S. Daniels Furniture Co. of Wichita, Kans., in the presence of Mr. Higginson of the Higginson Drug Co., made the following statement:

"Eczema first appeared on my body when I was a child 8 years of age. For over thirty years I scratched and scratched and scratched. About the only relief I got was from scratching. The itching was so intense it simply drove me wild.

"About one year ago, the disease covered my entire body from my scalp to my toes. My doctor and my friends all gave me up as incurable.

"Then I commenced using the D. D. D. remedy for eczema. The first application stopped the horrible itching and gave me a night's sleep. It gave me strength and new hope. I continued growing better every day. My whole body being affected, I would sometimes use the contents of one whole bottle in a day.

"I kept up the treatment for months, the eczema gradually leaving my body and am now entirely cured excepting a little roughness of the skin on the left ankle."

The long experience of the best druggists with this tried and proven remedy have given us all great confidence in D. D. D. Prescription. Rickert & Wells, Barre, Vt.

COURT APPOINTS A TEMPORARY RECEIVER

Bank Commissioner W. P. Goodwin Is in Possession of the Central Trust Company of Providence.

Providence, R. I., Nov. 5.—The Central Trust company of this city was taken possession of yesterday by Bank Commissioner William P. Goodwin, who applied to the court for the appointment of a receiver and also for an injunction restraining the trust company from doing business. He alleges that the condition of the company is hazardous to the public.

Justice William H. Sweetland later appointed Bank Commissioner Goodwin as temporary receiver of the institution. It is expected that the court will meet November 23 next as the date upon which a hearing would be held on the matter of making the receivership permanent.

The action of the bank commissioner was with the approval and consent of the board of bank incorporators. It is alleged that the trust company did not conform to the banking laws. This charge is the result of an investigation of the bank made by the commissioner. Mr. Goodwin believes that liquidation at this time would result in any loss to the depositors.

PEMBROKE, ONT., FIRE.

Canadian Town Swept by \$400,000 Blaze Yesterday.

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 5.—Pembroke, a prosperous town about 100 miles from here, had a bad fire early yesterday. Details are meagre, owing to the difficulty of communication. Fire broke out at 6 o'clock and is still burning. Several hot houses and prominent business places are gone and the loss will be several hundred thousand dollars. There are no fatalities.

CLOSING ARGUMENT IN MORSE TRIAL MADE

Case Was Given to Jury Yesterday Afternoon.

New York, Nov. 5.—There was a large crowd in the United States court yesterday when the trial of Charles V. Morse and A. H. Curtis, on charges of violating the national banking laws, entered upon its last day.

U. S. Dist. Atty. Stimson promptly resumed his closing argument for the prosecution. It was expected that the case would be given to the jury in the afternoon.

Mr. Stimson discussed the K. A. Wilson loans which were made for the purpose of purchasing stock of the National Bank of North America, and said such transactions were unlawful, and that the manner in which the loans were made and the stock purchased showed that both Morse and Curtis knew of the illegality of their acts.

WATERWAY PROJECT.

Illinois Voters Indorse Scheme to Improve Des Plaines River.

Chicago, Nov. 5.—Chicago and Cook county indorsed the referendum proposition for the issuance of \$20,000,000 of bonds to improve the Des Plaines river and other waterway projects, and it is generally conceded that the state at large has done the same.

The only fear was that an insufficient vote would be polled on the question to give it the majority of all the votes cast. There was no party opposed to the project, but that fact itself helped to keep the topic from being discussed largely during the campaign.

A statement issued from the offices of the International Improvement commission this morning was as follows: "The indorsement of the proposition to amend the state constitution and issue \$20,000,000 in bonds for the construction of the Illinois waterway should be a source of supreme satisfaction to every voter in the state of Illinois."

NEXT LADY OF WHITE HOUSE

Taft's Wife a Moulder of His Career

A CLEVER SOCIAL LEADER

Her Advice Led Him to the President's Chair When He Wanted to Become a Judge.

New York, Nov. 5.—Few wives of presidents have brought to the White House such charms, such social endowments and such natural aptitude for leadership as will Mrs. William Howard Taft, the wife of the president-elect.

Following the more timely rule of Mrs. Roosevelt, the Taft regime will probably be a time of tremendous social activity, the wife of the president becoming in reality the "first lady of the land." By temperament, by education, by practice, Mrs. William Howard Taft is peculiarly fitted to lead. Miss Helen Taft, her brilliant seventeen-year old daughter, will be introduced from the White House. Miss Helen would probably rather continue a student at Bryn Mawr, but the social exigencies will not allow this. She must be introduced to society from the White House and take her place beside her mother as a help to the Taft regime.

Those who are close to the Taft family do not hesitate to declare that Mrs. Taft is a better politician than her husband, which means considerable. Certain it is that she has from the very beginning been his closest adviser, and when he hesitated over the suggestions of others, he never failed to do whatever his wife suggested.

It was she who kept him from accepting the seat on the supreme court bench; and it was she who sent him to the Philippines.

When the offers came the big man hesitated. He had long had his ambition centered on a seat in the supreme court, and to go to the Philippines seemed to be giving up his ambition, but Mrs. Taft urged him on.

It is this quality of far-sightedness joined with exceptional tact that has made Mrs. Taft from the beginning a social leader. All her life she has been a woman of wide interests, tactful, alert, keen-minded, with broad sympathies and unerring executive judgment. For years she has been the leader not merely in social life, but in the artistic and musical life of Cincinnati, where her love of music first found expression.

As she says herself, a busy housewife and the helpmate of a national politician has little time for indolence, but Mrs. Taft has always found time for her music. Besides music and her family, however, she has no other interests.

Miss Helen Taft, the daughter of the president-elect, has already become known as a brilliant scholar through winning a scholarship for Bryn Mawr. Her tastes are studious, but she will leave college to take her place beside her mother in the executive mansion.

CORTELYOU IS EXPECTED TO CALL NOR DEPOSITS

May Let Panama Bond Issue Go to His Successor.

Washington, Nov. 5.—Now that the election is over Secretary Cortelyou may take one of two courses that he has refrained from taking earlier. One of these is a call on depository banks for a small part of their holdings. Fourteen millions in certificates of indebtedness mature late in November, and Mr. Cortelyou may find it expedient to call on the banks for public deposits to meet a part of this amount. About \$7,000,000 is suggested as the amount Mr. Cortelyou may call for, though this has not been determined.

Talk of a Panama bond issue is revived and one may soon be forthcoming. Mr. Cortelyou has not determined what he will do about this, however, and as he will step out of the cabinet March 4, he may leave the bond issue to his successor, who, supposedly, will be Mr. Meyer, now postmaster general.

BOND CARRIES ONLY THREE OF 14 DISTRICTS

First Time in 40 Years New Foundland Voted Against Liberals.

St. John's, N. F., Nov. 5.—Latest returns from the Newfoundland election of Monday show that Sir Robert Bond, premier of Newfoundland, has carried only three seats of the 14 so far heard from, the other 11 returning candidates favorable to Sir Edward Morris, head of the People's party and a former member of Premier Bond's cabinet.

Sir Edward and two of his colleagues, who carried St. John's, West, in the last previous election by 1,400 majority as supporters of Sir Robert, retained their seats, this time against Bond by an average majority of 500 on Monday.

This is the first time in 40 years that this district has voted against the Liberals.

A Skin of Beauty Is a Joy Forever.

Dr. T. Felix Gouard's Oriental Cream or Magical Beautifier. Removes Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Moths, Blemishes, and every blemish on the face. It is a beauty cream of the highest quality and is a joy to the skin. It is a beauty cream of the highest quality and is a joy to the skin. It is a beauty cream of the highest quality and is a joy to the skin.

"Gouard's Cream" on the face beautifies all the skin. It is a beauty cream of the highest quality and is a joy to the skin. It is a beauty cream of the highest quality and is a joy to the skin. It is a beauty cream of the highest quality and is a joy to the skin.



Proof is Inexhaustible that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound carries women safely through the Change of Life.

Read the letter Mrs. E. Hanson, 804 E. Long St., Columbus, Ohio, writes to Mrs. Pinkham:

"I was passing through the Change of Life, and suffered from nervousness, headaches, and other annoying symptoms. My doctor told me that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was good for me, and since taking it I feel so much better, and I can again do my own work. I never forget to tell my friends what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for me during this trying period."

FACTS FOR SICK WOMEN.

For thirty years Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, has been the standard remedy for female ills, and has positively cured thousands of women who have been troubled with displacements, inflammation, ulceration, fibroid tumors, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, that bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion, dizziness or nervous prostration.

Why don't you try it? Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. She has guided thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

eral party. It is expected that a recount will be asked in one of the three districts thus far carried by Bond.

QUICKSILVER PRODUCTION.

There Was a Decrease in the Year 1907 in the United States.

The production of quicksilver in the United States in 1907, as shown by confidential returns to the United States Geological Survey from every producing mine in the country, amounting to 21,567 flasks of 75 pounds each, and was valued at \$828,941, the figures showing a decrease when compared with those for 1906, of 4,671 flasks in quantity and \$129,703 in value. A detailed report on the industry, prepared by H. D. McCaskey, one of the geologists of the survey, has just been published in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year 1907."

Producing States.

An output of quicksilver was reported from but three states in 1907—California, Texas, and Utah—and the single producer in Utah reported no production for the last seven months of the year. A small amount was reported from Oregon in 1907, but none at all in 1906. In California, which furnishes about 80 per cent. of the domestic production, the industry was not in a very flourishing condition during the year. The returns from the state show a decrease of 2,879 flasks in quantity and of \$68,264 in value from the production of 1906—an output of 17,688 flasks, valued at \$892,541. Having been reported in the later year as compared with 20,310 flasks, valued at \$750,808, in the earlier. The decrease in the hydraulic mining of gold, formerly so important an industry in California, the decreased amount of gold and silver recovered by amalgamation process alone, and the increased tendency to ship ore of the precious metals to smelters have all tended to reduce the local demand for quicksilver. Foreign demand, although in general apparently also decreasing, resulted in increased shipments from San Francisco in 1907 as compared with those of 1906. The total quicksilver production in California in 1907, as in 1906, was San Benito. Napa county was second and Santa Clara and San Luis Obispo counties were third and fourth, respectively.

The output of quicksilver in Texas in 1907 was 3,686 flasks, valued at \$148,387, a decrease of 1,075 flasks in quantity and of \$80,442 in value as compared with the output for 1906, but the decrease was largely owing to the fact that two of the producing companies devoted their chief efforts during the year to prospecting work.

Comparison With World's Quicksilver Production.

Statistics of world production of quicksilver for 1907 are not yet available, but a comparison of the figures for quantities produced in foreign countries in 1906 with those for the United States in that year shows that this country ranked second among the quicksilver producers in that year. Spain having first place, Austria third place, Italy fourth, and Russia fifth. Practically all of the quicksilver product of Spain comes from the famous old mines of Almaden, where about 4,000 men are employed. It is probable that these mines alone contain sufficient reserve ore to enable them to dominate the world's market.

Mexican Quicksilver Deposits.

The great importance of the silver industry in Mexico and the extensive use of amalgamation processes therein in the recovery of the metal give particular interest to the use of local deposits of cinnabar as sources of supply to meet the demand for quicksilver. The Mexican production, however, never satisfactorily reported, seems for many years to have been insignificant, and the result is a large annual importation from the United States. The best known deposits of Mexico are probably those in San Luis Potosi, Guerrero and Queretaro. Mining and metallurgical methods in Mexico have been so wasteful that the real possibilities of the deposits are very little known, but it seems probable that the active development of the Mexican deposits and the installation of modern furnaces would not only result in cutting off much of this market for the United States product but would also, through decreased amalgamation costs, make profitable the working of many low-grade silver ores that are now neglected.

WILL NOT SUCCEED ELIOT

Pres. Roosevelt Has no Such Aspirations

NO WHITE HOUSE COMMENT

On the Resignation—Plans for the Future to Be Stated Soon—His Time Already Has Been Provided For.

Washington, Nov. 5.—President Roosevelt will not step to the presidency of Harvard college upon his retirement from the presidency of the United States, or after his sojourn in the African jungles. Roosevelt's name with the position are expected to follow the announcement that President Eliot will retire. Announcement will be made within a day or two also of President Roosevelt's plans for the next few years.

The White House refuses comment of any kind upon the retirement of President Eliot, on the ground that nothing is known positively as yet of Dr. Eliot's intentions. When shown a despatch stating positively that the presidency of Harvard would soon be vacant, Secretary Loeb would respond only that the news was not of especial interest to the White House, as a matter of presidential succession. "President Roosevelt's time already has been provided for," he said.

Several times within the past few years insistent reports have had it that President Roosevelt aspired to become the head of his alma mater. At one time these reports reached such a climax that a semi-official denial was made and the matter was rested alone. Even if the vacancy at Cambridge were to be immediate, President Roosevelt could not be counted upon to fill it much within two years.

The Roosevelt party, which will include some professor of the Smithsonian institution, and a naval officer, yet to be selected, will sail from New York for Naples March 16, whence it will proceed to Africa. Six months will be spent in Uganda province and in December the president will reach Entebbe, Central Africa. The winter will be passed in scientific study and exploration with some hunting of big game, and in the latter part of April, 1910, the party will reach Gondokoro, which is a frontier outpost of the Sudan. The party will pass through Cairo in May, and Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt then will make a journey to the Holy Land and a tour of Europe. They will not return to the United States much within two years from their departure.

It is expected that the forthcoming statement will set forth the literary plans of the president following his return. The understanding has been that he would assume the associated editorship of the Outlook.

Says Woman Is Only a Pawn.

Professor Thomas' article on "The Psychology of Woman's Dress," in the November American Magazine is even more spirited than last month's paper on "The Adventitious Character of Women," which caused such a storm. Following is a brief extract: "While woman's demands occupy so large a place in the industrial world, it is noticeable that she is herself only a pawn in the industrial game played by man. Her individual power as a pawn is as a symbol of his wealth; and the captains of industry make her and her changeable and expensive fashions the creation of a market for the costly and changeable objects which fashionable habits force her to accept. New fashions are not always beautiful; they are even often ugly, and women as frequent they embrace changes as frequent and as radical as the ingenuity of the made-makers can devise. Women do not wear what they want, but what the manufacturers and trades-people want them to wear. The people who supply them also control them.

"This does not, however, alter the fact that the general tone and pace of social life are deeply influenced by woman's emphasis of finery and form. There is an old story of a lady who purchased a pair of brass andirons and then by degrees persuaded her husband to refurnish the whole house to match them. Just so, when silks and furs and gems and lace and the unmineral gold are attached to the person of woman, it follows also that the household and the world in which she moves are transformed to harmonize with her showy taste and appearance. Beginning with the rugs, tapestry, porcelain, silver, furnishings of the home, the factitious personality of woman pervades and bedazzles everything. The ba by array of silver at the twelve-course dinner and the costly and rare in the early opera are equally a part of woman's dress. This situation is the despair of men, but it is 'society.'"

The Tenant's Trouble.

"What's the trouble now?" demanded the janitor. "More heat?"

"No," said the tenant of the latest skyscraper, "but I want those clouds pushed away from my windows."—Pittsburg Post.

KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE

Hale's Honey

of Horehound and Tar

For Coughs, Colds and Throat Troubles

YOU MAY NEED IT TO-NIGHT

Sold by Druggists

Hale's Toothache Drops Cure in One Minute